Corbin has arranged with General Then Mr. Harrison's Attorney General Chaffee for a reduction of the army woke up with a start and hastily wrote in the Philippines and that it is esti- a letter to United States District Atmated that expenses for this branch of torneys directing them to take that the service may be decreased 60 per anti-trust law and "lay it alongside" of cent suggests a review of the cost of any combine that came handy and see our war with Spain, which indicates whether it would fit. toat we had better stick to its humantrarian import and ignore it as a cash trusts, but it was mostly confined to the transaction.

four years, reckoning from the fiscal was hit pretty bard. 000,000 in the one case and \$140,000,000 The excess on the first account is \$400,- fort. 110.636, on the second \$100,196,984. & Adding the \$20,000,000 given to Spain, made that Representative Babcock the cash investment comes to more speaks for great numbers of Republic-

Of course the islands we have captured and purchased are worth a great lican party will be in a desperately bad deal more money than that, but what way long before the next Presidential we have acquired is sovereignty not election. If the big combines are deproperty. The same people inhabit prived of protection there will be rethem as of old, and their property volt in New England and Pennsylvania. rights remain as of old. If we wish to If they are not deprived of protection make a point of material gains we shall there will be rebellion in the West. have to turn to the question of trade and commerce, and even then no man | we are told by its organs, has resolved an tell what the commercial gain that a searching investigation shall be might have been without sovereignty, set on foot to find out "whether certain since there is no absolute ratio affect- great corporate combinations are opering politics and commerce. We ex- ating in contravention of the Sherman ported as much or nearly as much to anti-trust law." In fact, it is asserted Cuba in the year ending with June, that the department of justice, presided 1893, as we did during the last fiscal over by a great corporation lawyer, is of invasion that swept on into the capiyear, when the island was under our already secretly carrying on this in- tal city of the Southern republic. At

Looking, however, to the places that uted to a politically stimulated market vast aggregations of capital," etc. for American commodities. The figures for the year just closed, which are | put up to amuse the people of the West | tepec. much larger than those for the pre- and prevent them from joining Mr. vious year, are some \$5,000,000 greater for Porto Rico than they were before the war and not quite \$4,000,000 greattwo things to note in this connection prices from Americans than they are for the special bearing which they glad to get from foreigners. have on the meaning of the figures. Part of the gain in the Philippines is chargeable as an expense to the Amerfor supplies sent to the islands for the by more than ten years of experience. maintenance of their army, and, more It remains to be seen whether Western important still, the gain in Porto Rico | Republicans can be fooled again by a was distinctly a gain from tariff con- legal sham battle.-Chicago Chronicle. cessions. Trade follows low tariffs.

But continued large expenditures on military account would far more than offset all possible gains, even if tariffs trade credit. For the ratio of military and want an office. cost to exports is now about as 9 to 1. and the latter cannot have any very great expansion because the importing people are not a people of highly

ultivated wants.—Record-Herald, Re

That Tariff Wall. When Republicans gather for the purpose of "pointing with pride" there must be pronouncement favoring the continuance of the scheme of protection of our manufacturers. In the gathering of Ohio Republicans this feature was not lacking. And now the organs rise to a demonstration of the great benefits flowing from the Republican policy of protecting the home market. The convention declared in favor of "tariff schedules which will protect American inbor against the low wages paid foreign labor." And the faithful organ points to the steady increase of selves. our exports of manufactured goods as evidence of the value of the tariff wall. It is to protect the laborers of this country against the low wages

paid abroad. Now if this is so simple a thing why will not some of these organs explain In what manner a tariff against imports of iron and steel can benefit the American laborere while we are constantly adding to the amount of our exports of these commodities? It is not to be assumed that foreigners buy our manufactured products because they are higher in cost than those made by the foreign labor to which lower wages are paid. That is too palpable an absurdity even for a Republican organ. If we can ship our products to England and sell them, freight paid, in competition with goods manufactured by English labor working for a less wage, what kind of a tariff is needed to make it impossible for the English manufacturer to ship his products to this country, pay the freight and attendant expense and sell them in competition with our goods which are driving the Englishman out of his own market?

And when a sneer is pointed at what is termed the academic purase of "Chinese wall," because in spite of the alleged wall we have conquered the for- miral Sampson, by the way, claims that eign market for our goods, it creates a he picked a time for his necessary abdesire for information as to the real sence at which it would be most uneffect of these Chinese walls. It is well likely that the Spaniards would try to known that there was a strictly "Chi- escape. He presumed the night time nese wail" around the city of Pekin. would be chosen. Cervera, however, It is a matter of recent history that may have noted Sampson's absence. Americans entered Pekin against the How he must regret that Schley was desire of the inhabitants. It was an not sent to confer with Shafter, American who first scaled the wall. He | President McKinley and his associentered and carried in his hand the ates in the government will be especial-American flag. Commenting on this ly interested as to how much damage incident in the spirit of a Republican has been inflicted on the crops by the convention, it would be claimed that extraordinary heated term. The wheat the Chinese wall had been scaled and is safe, but how much injury to corn an American had entered the city, and there has been is yet to be determined. that, therefore, the wall was not an ob- An analysis of our foreign trade has each shell. stacle, but rather because of the wall shown that our prosperous condition the valiant young American rose to depended on the sale abroad of cotton fame he might not otherwise have corn and other farm products. In the achieved. If there had been no wall it fiscal year 1900-1901 nothing was gaincould not have been scaled. Therefore, ed over the previous year in our sales -it was clearly the Chinese wall that to foreigners of manufactured goods. created the valor of the American sail- The gain of \$93,000,000 in our exports or lad. It is a strange sort of logic. It was in agricultural products. Prosper would not be accepted in the crazy ity seems to be the result of the boun ward of a well-regulated insane asylum. But it is all right in a Republican convention, and it just suited the them, rather than the inspired work of purpose of a high-tariff organ.-Johns- the beneficent McKinley. It would be town Democrat.

Sham War on Trusts.

vias passed in 1800, before the McKin- us, and can do nothing without rain.

Colonial Cost and Colonial Trade. | ley law was enacted. No attempt was The report that Adjutant General made to enforce it for a year or more.

The result was great activity against news and editorial columns of the ad-Before the war began the mantenance ministration newspapers. Some alleged of our army came to about \$50,000,000 combines which were not tariff protectannually, that of the navy to about ed were attacked, and one insignificant \$35,000,000. The total for a period of little trust which was tariff protected

year ending with June, 1898, to the After election the activity subsided. fiscal year just closed, would be \$200.- The only important application of the Sherman law was to a railroad combine in the other. But the actual cost of the which was not tariff protected in any army during that period has been \$600,- degree or manner, and that application 110,636 and of the navy \$240,196,984. was in no wise due to Republican ef-

Now that the discovery has been

than \$520,000,000, and it has been tak- ans in the West, that he cannot be en from the whole American people by turned down and that trouble for the party is brewing, it is perceived that something must be done or the Repub-In this dilemma the administration

vestigation. If the department finds something have been reduced to permanent pos- wrong "the trust question then will resessions we discover that there has solve itself into a paramount legal issue been an increase of American exports and be fought to a finish. Against the to-them which may properly be attrib- Federal government will be arrayed served for a time on the staff of Gen.

Just so. This battle royal is to be Babcock in demanding that combines which can sell in all the markets of the world without protection shall be de-

The administration game is to fool

The Republicans of Kentucky are saying nasty things about each other.

Perry Heath's bank, the Seventh National of New York, that failed recently will, after the stockholders have been assessed 100 per cent, only pay 80 per cent on the dollar to depositors. Banks with a political pull don't seem

to be desirable investments. Why should there be a prohibitive duty on salt equal to 89 per cent in bulk and 38 per cent in bags or other packages? The freight alone prohibits ts importation unless the salt trust is charging much greater profit than for-

eigners would be willing to sell it for. The American Protective Tariff League is threatening to smoke out Speaker Henderson on the tariff question. The League will for once be do ing good work if it will show up how the trusts, through the Republican Speaker and majority of Congress, make or bulk legislation to suit them

There would seem to be another factional fight in progress among the Republicans about the future of Cuba and the tariff on her productions. One side represented by the New York Press would repel and impoverish Cuba; the other side, of which the Chicago Inter Ocean is the spokesman, would pave the way for "manifest destiny," which in this case, means annexation. The beet sugar and tobacco combines may yet disrupt the Republican party, and if they do they will be blessings in the disguise of cormorants.

Admiral Sampson says that Genera Shafter insisted on seeing him in per son for a conference, and that this circumstance accounts for his absence from the scene of activities when Admiral Cervera attempted to bolt with his ships. What General Shafter may have to say on this subject will be interesting. If Shafter took Sampson away, and had the right to insist on a personal meeting, as being higher in command, he will regret it for the rest of his life, and so will the public. There is burning public curiosity to know just what Sampson would have done had he been within gunshot when the Spanish vessels rushed out of the harbor. Ad-

teous products of the soil and condi tions abroad that made a market for a sad thing indeed if at the present stage of affairs the President should be obliged to abandon the title of "ad-The Republican game of amusing the vance agent," etc. The fallure of the people by putting up a sham legal fight crops would expose a pretense which against the monopoly combines has seems to have been accepted as gospel by a large portion of the community. you.' This game was begun by the Harri- It would show that William McKinley

THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

SOLDIERS TALK OVER ARMY EXPERIENCES.

The Blue and the Gray Review Incidents of the Late War, and in a Graphic and Interesting Manner Tell of Camp, March and Battle,



trial had been told; that anything further would be the repetition of an old story. Yet now and again, in some corner of the country, one comes upon the record of a striking incident of those times that has escaped notice, and is as fresh as the day after it had happened. Such a story has waited all these

years in San Francisco. Its hero is Major L. F. Smith, a beaten and scarred veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wals, who saved the life of President Lincoln at the risk of his own when the martyr President was in danger from the proximity of a chance shell, and who falled, through the assasina tion of Lincoln a few months later, to gain the reward of his act. It is a story that, owing to the caution observed by those around the President at the time, was never mentioned in the contemporary newspapers, and which now

creeps into press for the first time. Major Smith gained his title in the Mexican War. He enlisted from Maryland and, owing to former army experience, was appointed a captain in the First Maryland Regiment. He fought on the border during the first year of the war, and marched with the army Buena Vista his regiment lost most of the officers in the fighting, and the vacancies, together with his conspicuous bravery on the field, advanced Smith to the grade of Major. In that rank he Scott, but joined his command in time to take part in the capture of Tehaun-

The war over, he came up the coast to San Francisco. Those were the days when Pico was Governor, before the discovery of gold. When the find that er for the Philippines. But there are prived of their power to exact higher startled the world was made, he hurried to the mines and cleared up a modest pile, which he took back with him to Iowa in 1850. The following year he Western people by making a tremend- came back to this State again, driving ous bluster over the enforcement of a a bull team across the plains, and for ican people as a whole, since they paid law which has been proved worthless the next ten years he mined or followed his trade of engineer all over the State. Then came the dark days of 1862. when the hopes for the Union looked slender, and when the Government was straining every nerve to raise forces. Captain Reid began the recruiting of the famous old California Hundred. the Rough Riders of the time, and were abolished and it were permissible Of course the row is about the Federal Smith was one of the first to sign the to balance a government debit with a patronage. They are all patriots there muster roll. The company went via Panama to Massachusetts, where they enrolled in the Second Massachusetts Cavairy for the war. Their record and that of every man in the ranks from that time forth in a long string of battles, from the actions against Mosby

to the Battle of the Wilderness. In spite of his rank in the Mexican War, Smith entered the Civil War as a

"I never got to be anything but a sergeant," he says, in telling the story of the war. "I got wounded too often." His first wound was received in a skirmish ngainst Mosby. He was hit in the elbow, but was in the hospital only a short time, when he got back in the ranks, only to be hit in the right leg. losing part of the bone. When he got into action again the regiment had been ordered into the fighting along the Atlantic coast that ended only with the war. In the summer of 1864, together with two or three other members of his troop, who had had experience with artillery, he was detached and ordered into the defense of Fort Washington, outside the city, then in danger from Early's raid. This was the demonstration toward Washington which was during that time that Lincoln. following his custom, came down for a day with the troops. Early's advance was near-how near those in the bastions did not realize until fire was

advance batteries. The rest of the story can be best told eye flashes when he tells it:

"Then the order was given to fire. a shot or two, when, plump! a couple of shells fell into the bastion close by the gun. The first thing to do when a shell is close to you is to fall on your face, because the safest place is close to the ground. The two shells were

close together, and as I fell I looked at to the range, and I supose that the rebs

cut off both the fuses if I acted quick. ate came against Confederate with the I had a big knife stuck in one of my full force of steam power. The result cavalry boots and I fust jumped over was that both went down, while the and cut them both off close to the steel. Union ram whirled about and hastened It was done a darn sight quicker than their sinking. From that minute the It takes to tell it.

hadn't been more than twenty feet Ocean. away the whole time. He came over to where I was and said: "That was a pretty brave thing to

do, young man. What is your regiment? "I told him, and he pulled out a notebook and wrote it down. Then he said: "'When the war is over, you look me Goosey Gander," and "Old Mother

"There wasn't any more said, for son administration. The Sherman law is really only human, like the rest of things got a little livelier. I had to go to the gun, and then the Sixth Brigade or the worst of masters. - Emmons.

came up to re-enforce and drove the Confederate batteries away with their field guns. Before I could pay any more attention they had got Lincoln out of it."

That very day, July 13, 1864, Major Smith received his beaviest wound of the war. The men of his battery joined the Sixth Brigade in their advance on the retreating Confederates and in the fighting that followed be was shot through the head by a rifle bullet. It passed in and out near the top of the skull, just shaving the brain, and while he lay on the ground a piece of shell clipped out a let of the surface from the back of his skuil. He was picked up unconscious and spent three months in the hospital, recovering in time to get into the winter and spring campaign in San Francisco, and his only regret is that he was too old to go to the Spanish war along with one son who served as a captain in the First Iowa and two grandsons now fighting in the Philippines.

"I'd have shown those young fellows how to fight," he says. "I was as brave as any of 'em in my time. Lincoln said so, and I'll take his word for it."-San Francisco Chronicle.

Stonewall Jackson's Wounds.

In view of the recent discussion

whether Frank S. Rosenthal of Carrollton, Mo., a "Louisiana Tiger," is the man who fired the shot which resulted in the death of Stonewall Jackson, a review of the facts in this case may prove interesting. Gen. Clement A. Evans, who was a Colonel in Gen. Jackson's command at the time, and who later was promoted to the command of the famous Stonewall brigade, when told of Mr. Rosenthal's fears that he was the particular man who fired the fatal shot, said the idea of any one man thinking he was responsible for Jackson's death was ridiculous. "There were three distinct wounds," said Gen. Evans, "and to the best of my recollection the shots were fired by North Carolina troops," Gen. Evans referred to "Memoirs of Stonewall Jackson," by his widow, Mary Anna Jackson, says the Atlanta (Ga.) News. This gives a complete account of the untimely accident which took from the Southern forces their most brilliant leader. Col. Augustus Choate Hamlin names the 33d and 18th North Carolina regiments as the ones imme diately adjacent to the spot where Gen. Jackson was shot and the 18th is named as firing the fatal shots. Mrs. Jackson's account, in part, of the accident, in her work on the life of her husband, is as follows: "Gen. Jackson, accompanied by a part of his staff and several couriers, advanced on the turnpike in the direction of the enemy about 100 yards, when he was fired upon by a volley of musketry from his right front. The bullets whistled among the party and struck several horses. This first was evidently from the enemy and one of his men caught the bridle rein and said to him: 'Gen. Jackson, you should not expose yourself so much.' 'There is no danger,' he replied, 'the enemy is routed. Go back and tell Gen. Hill to press on,' But in order to screen himself from the flying bullets he rode from the road

to the left and rear. The small trees and brushwood being very dense, it was difficult to effect a passage on horseback. While riding as rapidly as possible to the rear, he came in front of his own line of battle, who, having no idea that he or any one but the enemy, was in their front, and, mistaking the party for a body of federal eavalry, opened a sharp fire upon them. From this volley Gen. Jackson received his mortal wounds. His right arm was pierced by a bullet, his left arm was shattered by two balls, one above and one below the elbow, breaking the bones and severing the main artery. His horse, Little Sorrel, terrified by the nearness and suddenness of the fire dashed off in the direction of the enemy and it was with great difficulty that he could control himhis bridle hand being helpless, and the tangle brushwood, through which he was borne, almost dragging him from his seat. But he seized the reins with his right hand, and, arresting the flight

of the horse, brought him back into

his own lines, where, almost fainting,

he was assisted to the ground by Capt.

Wilbourne, his signal officer,'

Berjamin Harrison's Big, Big D. Harrison was so devout a church member that many persons have refused to believe that he had ever been profane. Only one instance is recalled. came the nearest to success, and it and that is substantiated, like a corre i sponding incident in George Washington's career, by the testimony of earwitnesses. It was in the Atlanta campaign in 1864, when, as colonel of the Seventleth Indiana volunteers, he took opened on them from the heavy guns a conspicuous part in the battle of of one of the Confederate General's Peach Tree Creek. The regiment was lying under cover, with strict orders to hold its fire until the command was n Major Smith's own words. He is an given. One man, too excited and nervold man now, rounding the eighty ons to lie still, sprang up and fired. Colmark, but his back straightens and his onel Harrison seized his blanket, which town that appeal to the thrifty; for inwas done up in a roll and fastened "Lincoln had been passing along the with a strap, and jumping up, hurled lines, laughing and joking with the it at the excitable soldier, at the same boys. Just for fun, he turned in and time shouting out a loud, hearty, rohelped some of us load by passing up tund "Damn!" The blanket struck the the balls to us. We thought that the soldier full in the face, and either that, enemy were getting rather close and or the unexpectedness of the profane expected trouble before long, but we word from his exemplary colonel, laid were more than a little surprised when him flat on his back, ready to obey orthey began to open at us from long ders for the rest of the campaign range with their cannon. Lincoln was | Profanity seemed to be in the air that standing close in by our gun when the day, for General Hooker riding down fun began, and some of the officers the line after the fight, selzed the young wanted him to get out, but he wouldn't. colonel's hand and wrung it as he shouted: "Harrison, by G-, I'll make and we opened on them. We had fired you a brigadier general for this!" And he was as good as his word.-Boston Evening Transcript.

Luck Against the Confederates. "In the battle of Memphis," said the Commodore, "luck was against the Confederates from the first. We at them and saw that the fuses had not Memphis had expected a great deal of nearly burned down. You see, in those our new Confederate rams, but in the days they cut off the fuses according very beginning of the battle one of the finest of the Confederate rams, making had made a miscue. Anyway, there a dash for one of the Union vessels, was quite a bit of fuse spluttering on struck one of our own vessels. The Union ram evaded the first vessel or "I saw that there was a chance to dodged out of the way, and Confedertide went against the Confederates, "The first thing I saw when I turned and all of their splendid vessels were around was Lincoln, looking at me. He sunk or disabled."-Chicago Inter

On acount of stormy weather an Italian vessel on the way to Fiume was recently obliged to throw overboard 400 boxes of oranges and forty barrels of

"Old Mother Hubbard," "Goosey, up and we'll see what we can do for Goose" apparently date back to the sixteenth century.

Habit is either the best of servants

The History of Spotless Town. When early in March, 1900, the public was, by means of the car cards design ed by Mr. J. K. Fraser, of Ward & Gow's art department, introduced to

Spotless Town and its inhabitants, a

new chapter had been added to the his tory of advertising. The series "took" at once: never since the day of "Punch in the presence of the Passengaire" did a jingle so take possession of the public. Dignified men in elevated cars craned their necks to see if there was not another Spotless Town card in sight, while more enterprising people journeyed through the ntire train for the same purpose. Children and sedate matrons read the verses to each other, till, from the haughty Mayor down to the modest cook the newly created citizens became the friends of the public. As it is usual in giving the history of a town to publish the portraits of those people who have done most to make the place prosperous or famous, we reproduce here pictures of the men and women who have been most prominently con nected with the growth of Spotless Town, made directly from the water color paintings in the Hall of Fame.



This is the Mayor of Spotless Town, The brightest man for miles around. The shining light of wisdom can Reflect from such a polished man, And so he says to high and low The brightest use SAPOLIO."

This is the Butcher of Spotless Town, His tools are as bright as his renown. To leave them stained were indiscree For folks would then abstain from meat By polishing with SAPOLIO.



This is the Maid of fair renown the he scrubs the floors of Spotless Town To find a speck when she is through And her employment isn't slow, For she employs SAPOLIO.

This brilliant man walks up and down Upon the streets of Spotless Town. The glitter of his shining star Arrests attention from afar.



The Cook of Spotless Town, you see, Who takes the cake as you'll agree. She holds it in her fingers now. It isn't light-but anyhow 'Twill lighten her domesti A cake of plain SAPOLIO. This lean M. D. is Doctor Brown, Who fares but ill in Spotless Town. The town is so confounded clean It is no wonder he is lean. He's lost all patients now, you know, Because they use SAPOLIO.

A strong interest soon sprang up as to the location and environment of Spotless Town, in response to which an excellent map was published, and the territory was named Shining State. Spotless Town, in Sparkling County vas designated as the capital.

This municipality was in the middle of a section of country possessed of great natural advantages in the way of water courses, bills and plains. It had, however, one disadvantage, that of proximity to a most unsalubrious and offensive region, the very name of which, "Filthy State," perfectly described its character. It was, nevertheless, but a short time before the contrast with this unpromising section be came beneficial to the citizens of Spotless Town. Lots were bought and houses built by persons who were glad of the opportunity to escape from such places as Grimeville, Dingy Village. and that branch of Muddy River known as Rusty Fork.

It must be understood that there are many things about a residence in this stauce.

They need no lamps in Spotless Town, Because the town is always bright, For when the sun is shining down, The pots and pans shell forth their You ask the girls what makes them so They'll answer quick, SAPOLIO.

Spotless Town has a well-attended church. It has a club which announces the election of William McKinley as an nonorary member. That it has a Town Council where the executive action is

and suppress bad morals. Lawbreakers are almost unknown among the residents. Even the people who are not professedly godly are very dean. Storekeepers are happy because they have no bad debts, and their customers enjoy life because they have no fear of substitution, and a toddling child can do the family marketing as well as her mother.

repeatedly used to promote cleanliness

Long Breath Will Prevent Cold. When chilled by exposure to cold take a long breath with the mouth firm ly shut. Repeat this several times un til you begin to feel the heat returning. The long breath quickens the pulse and this causes the blood to circulate faster. The blood flows into all parts of the veins and arteries and gives out a great deal of heat. It is stated that a long, deep breath, held as long as possible, will close the pores of a heated skin, and the danger of taking cold, on stepping outdoors, may be thus guard-

Perversity. Somehow the more you tell a boy It's wrong to swim on Sunday, The more he finds aquatic joy Most potent on that one day.

The more you tell of crooked games, Some tragic and some funny. The more the bunko steerer claims Your Uncle Reuben's money.

And boy and man are never rid Of grief-let none deny it. The more some fool scheme is forbid, The more you want to try it. -Washington Star.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S FARM.

the Statesman Came to Purchase the Estate.

It was about the year 1830 that Daniel Webster was driving from the Cape to Boston in a chaise with his wife. Going through Marshfield by the road are about 75,000,000 inhabitants, each nearest the shore, he was attracted by of them has to his credit ten pounds in the beauty of this locality. He stopped the course of the year. Notwithstandat the John Thomas residence for en- ing this, a wave of fear sweeps over tertainment, and he inquired of Mr. the country every little while, and the Thomas if he would be willing to sell coffee drinkers lift up their voices and his farm and house. It is said be had say: "Are we not harming our health often stopped there, and there was a with drinking so much coffee?" The warm friendship between them.

Mr. Thomas' family had all been roy-number of medical societies. Physialists and left for Nova Scotia during clans are pretty generally agreed that the revolutionary war. Afterward they the moderate consumption of coffee is returned, but part of their estate was not injurious, and "moderate consumpconfiscated and the remainder had di- tion" they define as one cup at breakminished in value and money was fast, one at noon, and one in the evenscarce with them. Mr. Thomas did not ing. Coffee taken plain, without either take long to consider, but named his cream or sugar, they say is less harmprice, which Mr. Webster accepted, say- ful than the sweetened cafe-au-lait, or ing the family could continue to live milk coffee, which fermenting, is bad there the same as ever.

greatly and enlarged the farm till he that one cup of coffee between two the entire adjoining Winslow estate. About half a mile away, down a long grass-grown lane, is the hallowed snot known as the Winslow and Webster burying-ground. Here lie many "whose history we read in a nation's eyes,' also a few who had neighboring farms. and others whose interest in the snot made it a wished-for burial place. Adelaide Phillips and the late Stephen M. Allen being among the number. In the center is the Winslow lot, inclosed by an iron railing. Near by stands a handsome monument erected to the memory of the first settlers, those whose head stones had become broken or effaced The Webster lot contains the remains of the entire Webster family. Simple white marble stones mark the graves of each member of the family. To this spot was borne the body of Daniel Webster amid the assembled thousands gathered to pay their last token of respect to the distinguished statesman. New England Magazine.

COPPER AND ZINC.

They I raduce Bright Colors in Food Demanded by the Public. Almost everything we eat contains some chemical that is either intended to improve its appearance or to give it some desired flavor. Vegetables are frequently "greened" artificially by chemicals. The salts of copper and zinc, and occasionally aniline dyes, are used for the purpose. The public demand a deeper shade of color in butter than formerly. A faint amber tint is the natural shade of butter. The bright or reddish yellow color now popular is produced by aniline dyes.

Spices are probably more often adulterated than any other form of food. it is almost impossible to buy pure spices in the market. They are usually dulterated with neutral fillers, the ame substance being used for all kinds of spice. This filler is a common article of trade, and is sold in large quantitles. Coffee is adulterated in a score of ways, especially ground coffee. The person who buys even the whole berry not sure of getting pure coffee. Beans nolded from a composition made of clay, potato starch and condensed milk are frequently sold without detection. Jellies, jams and marmalades are fre quently counterfeited. The body of hese imitations usually consists of apple pomace, the residue of cider mills, doctored with glucose, gelatine aniline dyes and flavored with chemical essences.

Uses of Liquid Air.

As there is reason to believe that syndicate has been formed for the purpose of floating a limited company os tensibly for the commercial utilization of liquid air, one or two observations on this interesting substance may be timely.

In the judgment of the most promin ent authorities on the subject, the commercial use of liquid air is not an eco nomic possibility. It is true that a large number of suggestions have been made pointing to its adaptability for different purposes. It has been proposed as an explosive, and liquid-air cartridges have actually been used (with indiffer ent results) for blasting. Mr. Tesla has been credited with its employment for increasing electrical conductivity, and thereby transporting electric energy for thousands of miles without loss. Liquid air, too, has been suggested as a mo tive power, a preservative, a caustic for medical purposes, and for a variety of other singular employments.

It has to be borne in mind, however, that liquid air for power purposes costs 200 times as much as steam, requiring 200 degrees (Fahrenheit) of frost for its production, and that in any case it is expensive to make and most difficult of preservation. No doubt it excited great opes on its entry into the world as a manufactured product, but the better informed now regard it as destined to relapse into the position of a mere scientific curiosity.-London Express.

Next Best Thing.

Miss Millicent Darlington, who, when Mr. Smithers proposed, had told him that she was to wed Mr. Coldcash, was moved to pity as Mr. Smithers stood in resolute, with his hat in his hand. "I hope you will come and see some time," she said, for she didn't

know what else to say. "But you will be married and will have born to you a beautiful daughter," answered Smithers with much emotion; "then I will come and engage as your coachman, and, if fortune is with me, elope with your daughter." Then Smithers walked slowly out the follow .- Puck. yard and toward a monastery.-Ohlo State Journal.

Not a Climatic Distinction. "A Virginia man died at the poker able the other night." "Nothing wonderful about that, Lots

Dealer. German Shipbuilding. In the year 1898 and 1899 Germany held second place in shipbuilding, but

for various reasons, American shipbuilding in 1900 received such an imnetus that it has placed Germany third.

The Charges. willie-Pa, teacher told us to be pre pared to-morrow to tell what meter the Charge of the Light Brigade" is in. Pa-That's easy. Gas-meter, of ourse.-Philadelphia Times.

When a widower acts like a hen that is trying to steal a nest, that is a sure sign.

MODERATE COFFEE-DRINKING.

Medical Opinions as to the Injuriousness of the Beverage.
The inhabitants of the United States

750 000 000 nounds of coffee and as there "Well, his money lacks wings, at any rate."-Detroit Journal. subject has lately been discussed by a Irate Parent-I begin to see that I've This agreement was entered into, and better off with coffee than without it, dad, what a wonderful thing is hered-

for the digestive organs. Smokers are Mr. Webster and his family came and as tobacco, being a narcotic, weakens ity!-Ally Sloper. went at their pleasure each year, the the heart's action, while coffee, a stimupleasantest relations existing between lant, strengthens it, so that the heart the two families. When deaths and of the smoking coffee drinker does not marriages broke up the Thomas family, vary, as a rule, from the heart of him Mr. Webster somewhat enlarged the who has neither the one habit nor the house, building a library addition, other. The smoker who does not drink which his daughter Julia assisted in de- coffee has usually a weak heart. The signing. He also beautified the grounds disciples of the no-breakfast faith say owned over 1,500 acres. This absorbed cups of hot water in the morning is good for the health.-Philadelphia Record.

New Baden, Ill., Aug. 12.-Mrs. Anton Griesbaum, Jr., has been very ill. Female weakness had run her down so low that she could not do her housework. She had tried many things, but got no relief. Dodd's Kidney Pills, a new remedy,

which is better known here as a cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy and Rheumatism, worked like a charm in Mrs. Griesbaum's case. She used three boxes and is now a new won in, able to do her work as well as ever she was. Her general health is much improved, and she has not a single symptom of Female Trouble left. Dodd's Kidney Pills are making wonderful reputation for themselves in this part of the State.

Holland Keeps the Ocean at Bay. There are at present about 1,000 miles of sea dikes in the Netherlands. The total length of dikes is difficult to estimate, and even if it could be estimated would mean but little, for it must be remembered that the dikes have for the most part in the course of time been destroyed and rebuilt repeatedly. It has not been so much a question of building them as it has been of maintaining them and keeping them where they were. Besides protecting the country from the invasions of both fresh and sait waters, the dikes have served to reclaim no less that 210,000 acres, nearly all of which are good, fertile land.

Don't do anything till you see Mrs. Austin.

Do Carpets Shorten Life. Just think what a horrible receptacle of unclean things the carpet is in the rich English or French house! Where there are carpets people should on entering be given slippers, as in the Netherlands, or the footbath, as at a Turkish mosque. Making servants sweep carpets is another proof that evil is wrought for want of thought. Flourens attributes the prevalence of lung and throat diseases in England to carpeted rooms.-Paris Correspondent Lone Truth.

The Nickel Plate Road Offers low excursion rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, Col., Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Hot Springs, S. D., St. Paul and Duluth, Minu. Tickets on sale from June 18th to Sept. 10th, good to return until Oct 31st. Write, wire, 'phone or call on nearest agent, or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., or R. J. Hamilton, Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Those Boston Girls. Hester-I hope you don't believe what Fred Saunders says. He has been in love with every girl in town, first and

Bertha-That's why I value his judgment, you know. A man of his experience may be trusted to know a good thing when he sees it.-Boston Transcript,

Wait till you see Mrs. Austin.

Her Handwriting. Brown-Hullo! What's the matter? Green-I'm in an awful fix. I proposed to Miss Grey by letter and have just got her answer. Brown-And she's refused you?

letter. (Collapses once more.)-The King. I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Green-I don't know. I can't read the

He-Dearest Miss Smith-Maudie-will you share my lot? She-Yes-if-if it really is a lot, Fred-

die.-Pick-Me-Up. AIR CUSHION RUBBER STAMPS. All Kinds of Stamps. Also Printing Outfite, Daters, Etc. Write ue what you are in need of and we will give you price. Lock Box 219, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Fruits of Perilous Effort. "Do these north pole explorers ever accomplish anything?"

"Oh, yes, they often come back and start out again."-Detroit Free Press. Have you seen Mrs. Austin's new dress? That Species of Crow.

Mrs. Monkey-My goodness, just see how those crows earry on! Mr. Monkey (a kidder)-Yes. They are carrion crows.-Chicago Chronicle.

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teachings of his own which he doesn't Stop at Vermillion To accomodate our patrons who desire to enjoy the cool lake breezes at Linwood Park, Vermillion, Ohio, until further

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nuce.-Wm. Hamilton. Mrs. Austin is fine as silk.

When the serfs were freed in Russia, the government paid on an average \$15 for 20,700,000 of them.

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Second Actress-I thought so, too! I was mistaken! "Lacks wings, ch?"

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Heredity.

got a fool for a son Philosophical Offspring-Ah, my dear

Take Mrs. Austin's advice.

Water Drinkers.

Lady-Bridget, did you give the goldfish fresh water to-day? Bridget-Holy St. Patrick! have the cratures drank tha bowl of wather Oi gave thim yisterday?

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Foreign exports at New Orleans last year reached a total of \$142,000,000, the largest on record, and an increase over the previous year of \$45,000,000.

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esteem .- Ruskin. CASTORIA For Infants and Children The Kind You Have Always Bought

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